wag her finger and the whole body of the rest of the world fails into convulsions; and by the same dint of repetition, people in spite of themselves begin to think there must be something in it, and she herself, though at first, parhaps, giving utterance to the boast in more va-nity, has come to believe it a truth quite as indisputable as that all the straight lines drawn from the centre of a so that his the stranger has drawn from the centre of a ctrole must of necessity be equal to one another. Who speaks of Europe now without Paris being the first word on his lips? Who talks of science, arts, kings, govern-ment, taste, inventious, war, peace, diplomacy, but all

membraced in the mystic word Paris?

The conference which is to decide whether torrents of blood shall be spilled, or the arts which civilization has nurtured, shall again revert to their legitimate duty of promoting the happiness and well-being of mankind, is to take its seat on Saturday. All the members have arrived, except the Turkish Plenipotentiary, who is expected to-night. Wherever any one of these great functionaries is seen he becomes an object of immense interest. Lord Clarendon's arriage was yesterday at the door of Honbigant's, the eat glove maker, in the Fauburg St. Honore, and a

great giove maser, in the Fauburg St. Honore, and a large crowd was instantly collected round it. Count Buel or Baren Brunow cannot stir without encountering a species of ovation. At the same time events which are daily passing show that the cup of love, which all seem so desirous of raising to the lips, may yet make a tp. The Moniteur yesterday produced a perfect panic but the money market by transferring to its official the the money market by transferring to its official olumns an article of the Siecle on the surject of Nic-sieff. The Journal des Debats had drawn attention to Russian arsenals at Nicolaieff, and to the fact that Count Nesselrode had particularly desired to have the wording of the Austrian propositions so al'ered as that the "shores" of the Black Sea should contain an fortifi-cations, arsenals, &c., &c. The Debats defended the Ruscian sensitiveness on this head, and considered that the sonference would be departicg from its legitimate role if it interfered with Russian inland fortifications. The Miccle, in a very able article, demoliahed the whole of this position. Nicolaieff, it says, is as dangerous to the Purks as Sebastopol. It is a few leagues inland, to be sure, on the Bug; but if the Black Sea is to be emanci-pated, it is evident that the Bug, from which the Russian

Tarks as Sebastopol. It is a few leagues inland, to be sure, on the Bug; but if the Blact Sea is to be emanupated, it is evident that the Bug, from which the Rasslan navy can issue, must be closed. What is the good of a treaty if Nicolaies remains and the sure of the Bug, no article three. Nicolaies extant as accurity. The Debats had, likewise, put in a word in favor of the Russland about the Auad laies. But the Stock saye: "Matress of these islands Russland doctypards. No closing of the Bug, no article three. Nicolaies extant as accurity. The Debats had, likewise, put in a word in favor of the Russlands about the Auad laies. But the Stock saye: "Matress of these islands Russland of the Sound, but the commerce of Europe in the Battin." The war, it goes on, has not been undersaken alone to save the Ottomen empre. It has been said and repeated every where in official organs that it was a question of the re-establishment of European equilibrium, and the prevention of any tuture invasions on the part of Russla. We demand that the conditions of peace shall structy coincide with the programme of the war.

Since the corp detail have no recoilection of having seen any article of the Madalers; and the appearance of this yesterday, on so mementour a subject gave it all the importance of a ministerial endorse-near. It produced quite a panic on "Change, and three per cents, which the day before closes at 73 Mer, ran down to 72. 55c., and closed heavily at 722. 76c.

The conference will cer ainly commence its feliberations within sight or a least the influence of very warmar details of the stock of the whole world, has just teen leveled to the ground by the Franch, while the Russians seem to have been looking on in storified amazement; and English is beasting, in ner official journal, that at has voted near thirty-three millions sterling for her armament, which is the greater than any manber of the family I have yet seen, especially in branger part of his face. His prow has all the fine further than any manber of the family "tiger" a lad of some thirteen or fourteen years old. The boy had got into evil habits of tippling and gambling. The Duke had more than once reprimented him, and threatened to dismiss him; and on one of these occasions the lad, seizing a pistol, had attempted to blow out his brains. The pistol, however, missed fire. Yesterday he took more effectual measures to destroy himself. Immediately after receiving a rebute he repaired to a chamber over the kitchen with a gun, which, placing in his mouth or rather the muzzle, he app ied his foot o the Degger, and in an instant his head was shatted to pieces.

crieger, and in an instant his hear was anaticed applices.

The Emperor and Empress went, on Tuesday evening, to the Theatre Français to witness the representation of the "Misanthrope." Prince Jerome, on the same day, rectived the Earl of Chrendon, Count Buol, Baron de Brunow, Count de Cavour, Baron de Hübner, and Baron de Brunow, Count de Cavour, Baron de Hübner, and Baron de Bouquency. The same plenipotentiaties were received yesterday by Prince Napoleon. The apartmenta intended for the young prince or princess at the Taileries, whose arrival in the world is now so anxiously locked for, are those formerly occupied by the Princess Glemen ine, Caughter of Louis Phillippe. They join those of the Empress who superintends all the arrangements berself.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Bestin, Feb. 19, 1856. The War and its Pretests -- What has been done by the Allie "in behalf of Civilization"-The Turks as a People Shameful Manner in which their Characteristics have been Misrepresented—The Civilization which the Allies have Introduced into Turkey Contrasted with its Previou Condition—Political Sympathies of the Ottoman Popula tions-Plan for the Regeneration of Turkey-Case of Mr. Spears- Difficulty Between the American Minister at Vicaa and the Austrian Government, de . de.

The allies, on entering into the present war, declared to the world that it was to be waged on their part "in behalt of civilization," and for the "preservation of the Turkish empire in its then full integrity." That a people so boastful of their strong, clear common sense as the English should have been successfully boodwinked and deluced by such a meaningless generalism as the first is truly marveilous, and subsequent facts have shown the laster to have been wiltuily and audaciously dishonest. In all its features and during all its stages it has been characterized by the most wanton barbarity and outrage. The burning of the hospitals filled with wounded and sici Bossians, the ravishing of all the women at Kertch and other places, the subsequent murder of some of them, and finally, the Vandal destruction of the magnificent docks, are among the many strange and striking modes by which they have sought to advance 'civilization' in he Crimes

In the Baltic and Gulf of Finland their enormous fleets, though ingleriously shrinking from an encounter, during the whole of two successive seasons, with the works which ther boastingly went to destroy, magaanimously captured a number of poor fishermen's boats, and reduced their humble villages to ashes. Nor have they been more successful in the fulfilment of their promise in Turkey. No matter what may have already been, or may hereafter be said to the contrary by missionaries and other equally reliable and disinterested parties, the Turks themselves are, beyond all comparison, the best people in the Ottoman empire. They are scrupulously honest, temperate, even to dull-ness, scarcely ever violate a law, and are the only sincerely and unostentationally pious people I have ever yet seen anywhere. Present associations, if they last long enough, may make them less pious and more practical. If so, there may yet be some hope for them, at least among the rising generation. No people have been so shamefully misrepresented as the Turks. The gross and stupid falsehoods which have been so long and so assiduonely circulated against them, by some through willful malignity, and by others from utter ignerance and the culpable vanity of wishing to be considered well informed on matters of which they knew nothing, renders all attempts to do them even partial justice almost idle. Their fensible institution of polygamy has furnished an exhaustless theme for denunciation, and yet, admitting all that has been said about it as true, it is simply legalbeing that which exists, without the positive sanction law, in all Christian countries. The instances are very rare in Turkey where any out the most wealthy have more than a single wife, and those generally have as many women everywhere as they desire.

The civilization which the allies have introduced into Turkey is identical with that which the miscreant frontier traders infuse among our poor Indians. Drunkeness in its mort sottleh and disgusting form, night brawls and assesmeet sottlah and disgusting form, night brawls and assac-sinations, and open, glaring prostitution in all its phases, from the glittering palaces of Pera down to the loath-some, murdering dens of Gallati, are among the Christian blessings which this war has most bountifully becowed upon Constantinople. The same may be said with equal truth of Scutari, Smyrna and other places. The humili-ating demands just made by the representatives of France, England and Austria upon the Porte, and so strangely and promptly acceded to by the Sultan, fully demonstrate the utterly bald and impudent hypogracy of their professed determination to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Contrasted with those extorted concessions, the assumptions of Russia, which furnished of the Ottoman empire. Contrasted with table extorted concessions, the assumptions of Russia, which fursished the alleged pretext for this terrible war, fade into for-getful insignificance. And yet, apart from the public degredation indicated on Turkey, a few facts will prove that they confer but few already unpossessed advantages upon its Christian population, and are far more likely to result in ir jury than in benefit to those by whom they

have been so imperiously obtained.
In no other country is there such entire toleration

and notice country in the state and a peace color as you of not trespass on the rights of others. Nor has the been of recent date. Conturins ago, by the capitulations based up in the treaty made between Francis I and Solsiman the Megnificent, the subjects of France in all cases between themselves, were placed under the jurisdiction of their consuls, and in all cases the before the furtish tribunals, in which a Frenchman was interested, his dragoman, or his consul had the right to be present and act as his lawyer. The powers thus given to the French consuls were greatly enlarged by the treaty of 1004, made between Heary IV. and Achmed I., and by it they were also authorized to take the subjects of other Creation with other nations, similar rights and powers were granted to their ministers and consuls, all of whom have long claimed and exercised the right of holding under their protection and jurisdiction all the subjects or citizens, of their respective countries, residing or solouring in Turkey. He same right they casm in regard to the citizens, or subjects, of other countries nat represented by ministers or coasuls at the Forte, and also all others who place themselves under their protection, with the consent, or without the dissent of their dwarf of the defendants. These coasuls decide and execute their decisions through the government cavasses, and the Forte claiming no right to interfere, leaves all stangers exclusively under the jurisdiction of their own ministers or coasuls.

In like manner the Rayshs, or Caristian subjects of the empire, have long been almost excitately lunder the coastle of their own lart and account of the control of their own lartances. Each Christian denomination has a head as Constantinople who tepercent incurs the jurisdiction of their own lartance applicated by the Sulfac, though nominated by the Greeks themselves. His patronage is in men and the control of their own lartance and control of the manner of their respective communities. Poly decide all disputes occarring egalies, inh

ne taxer. When we reflect upon these facts, and that in the whole immense city of Constantinople there are no taxer, and that the duties on foreign imports are but ten per cent, we are amared that the government has not long since crumbled into ruins. The instant confiscation of at least nine-tenths of all the church lands, the inviting of emigrants of all races, so that they would neutralize each other, to come and take and cultivate them, thus opening a new and wast source of revenue, and the moderate taxing of all property in Convanue, and they would never the convention of all races, so that they would neutralize each other, to come and take and cultivate them, thus opening a new and wast source of revenue, and they soon reinv gorate this now decreptly in Convanuity and the casted between the American distant at Vinna and the Austrian government, in reference to the a-rest and imprisonment of an American citizen named Spar, who after seven months close confinement, during which he was not permitted to communicate in any way, with even his minister or consul, was tried on the 31st of March, 1854, by a secret and unknown tribunal, convicted of treason, and sentenced to ten years labor in irons in the trenches at theriseoastad in Bohemia. Mr. Jackson, two weeks ago yesterday demanded a properly certified copy of the testimony said to have been used in the conviction of spears, and informed Count Buol, in his note that unless he received an affirmative repty within four week, he should, at the expiration of that time, which draw from a court where he could no longer remain with honor to his country or advantage to its citizens. At here is no probability that the desired answer will be forthooming, or that any testimony really existed against the man, Mr. Jackson may be expected to lawe Vienna shortly after you receive this. I still send you a detailed account of the whele case by the rext mail. I devoted more than a week in Vienna to a through investigation of all the facts and correspondence connected with it,

BERLIN, Feb. 19, 1856. Peace Prospects—Secret Understanding Between the Two Great European Autocrats—Arrival of Count Orloff— His Antecedents—Prussia Refused Admittance to the Conferences—Her Neutrality—Her Trade with Russia— A Revolution in the Sugar Market, &c.

In spite of all doubts and difficulties it appears to be certain that peace will be concluded and the curtain sud-denly dropped on the warlike intermerso which has roused Europe from its long repose and perplexed it with the fear of mighty changes. In the best informed circles it is firmly believed that a secret understanding has been already effected between the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, through the medium of M. de Seebach, to whose mission, you will recollect, I always attached the greatest possible importance, and the more so from the affected contempt it was treated with by the English press. Whenever the Saxon diplomatist publishes his memoirs—for which, however, we may have to wait some time, as he is quite a young man, who made his fortun by Nesselrode's daughter falling desperately in love with him—he will have some piquant details to relate concerning his pligrimage from Paris to St. Petersburg, a bearer of the clive branch held out by the Tuileries to the Winter Palace. He probably assured his father-inlaw that if the Czar would only accept the conditions offered by the Western Powers without scruting them too closely, his brother autocrat would take care to make things pleasant for him, and prev at "Ind Firebrand" from raising fresh demands, or giving too harsh an inter-pretation to the old ones. What further talk may have assed between the two relatives it is, of course, impossib'e to guess, although it would certainly be very edify ing to the world it divulged. But, as I was just saying, we cannot expect to be treated to Baron Second's reminiscences for many a long year to come; and as for Count Nesselrode, if he ever should leave any documents

and this consideration may reconcile Austria to the slight put upon her by the removal of the seat of negotiations from her capital to that of her "great and magnanimous alty." Count Orloff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, arrived here yesterday morning from St. Petersburg, and proceeded on his journey the same afternoon. Like all the Muscovite statesmen and generals that have played a leading part in the recent political and military transactions, he is a man far advanced in life, having nearly attained his seventieth year, but hale and hearty, and endowed with no small portion of that astuteness and diplomatic tact which his countrymen have inherited from their Byzantine protetypes.

I believe he has not been in Paris since 1814, when he entered that capital in the suite of Alexander L. and took a share in the negotiations that scaled the downfall of Na poleen I. Tempora mutaflier: I wonder whether he will ever write his memoirs? They would be highly interesting.

The question of admitting Prussla to the Conferences is

resting.

The question of admitting Prussla to the Conferences is suit question of a decided, but on the whole the chances seem to be spine it. Beit Anstria and Rande chances seem to be spine it. Beit Anstria and Rande chances, the British government is a survival of the continues to offer the most streamous in others, the British government allow prejudice and popular channe to divise them into acting against their better judgment. With an evaluate confide between France and Rande "locaming in the distance," it is the beigut of folly for England to persist in alienating the only Continental government whose interests and in Jinatune point to the reasonal of that alliance with her which has almost become traditional. Weeged in between the two great deepotic empires of the North and West, Prusia naturally looks to England for countenance and support, attraced to her by the bonds of faith, of blood and even by the similarity of institutions—for, defective as the constitutional practice of this country may be, there is, at any rate, more liberty of thought and speech to be found here than in any other part of countenant all Europe, with the exception of third and fourthrate Stales, like Sardinia or Belgium. It is true, Prussla maintained her neutrality in the late conflict, and did not go to war with Russia; but mether did Austria, alchough new directly interested in the question; she confined hereself to notes, deepatches, and harmless demoustrating, which are rewarded with a seat in the Arcopagus which is to requisite the destinies of Europe, and from which Prussa is to be excluded, on the place of her not being one of the belligenents. Now, the Prusslans are not particularly annious to be represented at the approaching Congress. If it leads to peace, they will enjoy its benefits, whether the name of their ambassador be appeared to the treaty or not; but yet from a particular and the proposed of the stale and the proposed of the proposed of the stale and the proposed of the stale and the proposed of the stale an

Our Madrid Correspondence.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1855.

The Moderados and their Plots—Espartero and O'Donnell The Moderatos and their Piots—Expariero and O Donnell
—The Cortes—Immorality of the Government and Public
Men—The New Minister of Finance—His Astonishing
Projects—Lamentable Condition of Spain—Revolutionary
Proclamations—A Rising Considered Inevitable.
The condition of Spain is much the same as it was a

week since, but the clamor against the man who impade the frank course which affairs ought to take increase every day. The exaggerated confidence of the Moderador retrograde party, who look upon the nation as entirely lost and on the brink of a catastrophe, undoubtedly contributes much to augment the general agitation of the The Moderados, with their constant plots and subversive plans, do everything in their power to bring discredit upon the actual government. There is no doub', however that the men who surround the Duke of Victory (E pa tero) are as imbedile as he is himself—poor in spirit and null in policy; and that their irresolution is letting everything go to perdition till they shall suffer another rout as shameful as was that of the year 1843.

On the other hand, there is no longer any doubt that the Minister of War. General O'Donnell, is working for himself; that he is not acting frankly, for he is seen contiqually reserved and operating by Machievetical mano nvres which awaken the suspicion that he is an enemy of the actual condition of things. Men of foresight see in him a canger which is constantly threatening the progresista party, and the enemies of this party look upon him as a man capable of bringing themselves back to power, and it would show little intelligence in an observ-er of things present to believe that this leader of the revolution of June, 1854, is entirely divorced from the party routed in July. The course of affairs would be

or of things present to believe that this leader of the revolution of June, 1854, is entirely divorced from the party routed in July. The course of affairs would be quite different if General O'Donnell were to present himself frankly, and not diargard the charges which the liberal trees is bringing against him daily.

Besides, who would believe that the majority of the Constituent Certes—that assembly born of a triumpnant popular revolution—would be composed of men such as it is? It is almost incredible that there should not be found in this mation something besides fools or knaves—incredible that spain cannot priduce so many as two hundred men of patrictism and intelligence, who might say in open assembly to the throne and ministers, in the formula of the ancient Cortes of Arragon, "We, who are each one as much as you, and all together more than you, wish to be governed justly and well; we wish it quickly, and we will not suffer eva-ion or deceit. The sovretegaty is in us, and woe to him who disoleys at?" But what can such an assembly as this say? The proof of their suility is what one Deputy, of as much courage as honesty, that hem in fall parliament the other day. Said he, "Gene in the nation is dead, and you yourselves are a dead fody."

It is true; but if that body is dead, it is evident that the individuals who once composed it are each manouvring for his own gain, getting places for himself or his triends from the hands of the ministry, and neglecting entirely the interest of the people.

Thus exantinues the same immorality no loudly denounced against the Moderado party prior to the revolution, and thus is transmitted from one set of men to another, the same practices reproved by every true lover of liberty and justice, and the gangrene of this nation goes on without any cure as yet for so mortal a disease.

But this state of anguish, of unrest and anxiety will certainly bring on a revolution, in which the chief actors will this time be the democracy.

Not much was to be expected from the new Minister of

Count Nesselrode, if he ever should leave any documents behind him referring to his political career, they are sure not to be given to the world for the next century or so, as he has been in the secrets of so many princes and potentates that his reveistions would set all Europe by the cars.

The fact of the Conferences being held at Paris is looked upon as a decisive angury of their successful termination,

Bart or Memphis, Tenn.; Parke of Illinois, and Clarke of New York, are stationed at Simpheropol, in the Crimea Drs. Bostwick of New York city, Oliver of Boston, Mass. Morton of Nashville, Tenn., and Smith of Verment, are stationed at Odessa. Thirteen others have served in the Crimea, of whom five have died there, seven have return ed, and one died at Berlin, on his way to America. Dr Draper of New York, died of typhus lever at Sebastopol, on the 19th of March, 1855. Dr. King of Charlestor South Carolina, died of typhus fever at Kertch, on the of cholera at Sebastopol, in June, 1855. Dr. Jones of Maryland, died of cholera at Simpheropol, on the 24th of October, 1865, and Dr. Deninger of Reading, Penn. died of cholers, at Simpherophol, on the 25th Ostober, 1855. Dr. Stoddari of Baltimore, Maryland, died at Ber-lin, on the 21st January, 1856. Over the graves of Drs. Jones and Deninger a very pretty monument has been erected by their corurades, and at the time of the taking of Kertch by the ailies a monument to the memory of Dr. King was in process construction, the monument being erected by the city authorities. Drs. Harris of New York, Turnipseed and Davega of South Carolin-Henry of Mobile, Ala., Eldridge of Maryland, Read of Norristows, Penn., and Holt of Georgia, have retired from the Russian service.

All who have served have every reason to be contents with their reception, and must with great justice admire and praise the courteous and affable deportment of all with whom chance has threwn them in contact. But while admiring the heroism of the immortal defenders of Sebastopol, the devotion of the soldiers, the chivafrous ceportment of the officers and the generous hospitality of ail, I am sorry to say that here exists in the person of the Count Adlerberg, Governor of Tauride, an nufortunate and contemptible exception to these noble Russian characteristics. These are strong expressions, but as true as strong, for not actuated by feelings of resentment for personal injury, but as a warm sympathier in Russia's cause, and to render justice to the memory of a departed friend and compation, I deem it my duty to expose to the world an individual who by his many acts of injustice and fittleness has reflected discredit upon his country; who has rendered himself a mingled object of contempt and ridicale abread, and exceration at home, and, who as Russia's representative in the government of the Faurlic, has done her more real injury than the combined ailisd any. How often have I seen brave, devoted, patrious subjects blush at his incapacity, when moved by generous impulse to defend their country's honer, or endeavor to separate the man from the office, and confessing with shame his stupicity, but fearing his resentment, say in a whisper, "If at the a manger du foin?" How often have I heard him ricicaled by those of the allies with whem the unfortunate chances of war threw them in contact. But, brave victims of your valor, do not let him be a criterion of your antagonists; do not judge of Russia by him. Lock to your equally valorous foes, the gallant defenders of ebastopol, as worthy of your esteem. In the hero who deems tan honor, and dies with a smile for his Emperor, in the Emperor who weeps over the graves of his soldiers, see Russia, and in admiration of them forget the man who, from moral feebleness, cherishes in his embraces the sinful grandeur which renders his seal coldiers, and feebleness, cherishes in his embraces the sinful grandeur which renders his hears too delicat whom chance has thrown them in contact. But while admiring the heroism of the immortal defenders of

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riority of aims of all kinds, to be compared only to the in mense difficulty of transport and communication.

The Threatened Rupture Between the United States and England.

[From the London Telegraph, Feb. 20.]

We are afraid that there is but one way to settle this dispute, and that is, at the point of the bayonet. The agreesive apirit of the people of the United States requires an humbling, and it is for us to perform the task. England's mission is to complete the great work commenced by her in 1834, when she liberated her slaves. There are now over three million human beings held in cruel bondage in the United States; fellow creatures, who are prepared to go through fire and water, even to the very gates of death itself, to escape from their republican taskmasters; mothers who destroy their children to save them from bondage; fathers who would risk the funeral prepared to go the ruffian planter's lash! And in that republican country men are burned in the public streets; children torn from the mother's bosom, and sold to vice and hondage; and women with white skins even lashed to death, or or mpelled to submit to the licentious behast of a bruial owner! There the laws of God and of civilusi man are despised, and fellow beings are bound as brutes and sold as chattels. If, therefore, the United States government deny and is resolved to question the right of Great Britain to her Central American possessions, we, the people of the British empire, are resolved to strike off the shackles from the feet of her three million slaves; and there are those amongst us who will sanctify such a glorious cause. The people of England will deny themselves every luxury to assist their country in a contest more sacred and mere glorious than ever formed the watchword of the Crusaders of old, when combatting the infield hosts of a Saladin. If we have not a Richard Cœur de Lion, we have one name which will carry liberty to millions, and the enancipation, by "force of arms," of the slaves of the American States will be connected to t

[From the London Herald, Feb. 21.]

[From the London Herald, Feb. 21.]

We presume that the House of Representatives will now address themselves to the business of the session; and it seems that what with discussions on the appropriation of territory by the slave power, the Central America question, the differences with this country, they are likely to have rather a busy time of it. Nor is the harmony of their neetings likely to be promoted by the fact that their Speaker represents the most determinedly abolitionist State in the entire Uzion. It was in the chief town of that State—in Boston—that, more than twenty-three years ago, the movement originated which is destined eventually to prevail, and to obliterate from the greet American republic the accursed stain of slavery. The progress of the movement in less than a quarter of a century affords the best assurance of its eventual success—the deeperate struggle maintained by the South the best proof of the fear which the movement inspires, notwithstanding the accession of territory which the slave power has recently acquired; notwithstanding the accession of territory which the slave power has recently acquired; notwithstanding the accession of territory which the slave power has recently acquired; notwithstanding. The American Senate has been more than ordinarily

slave power has recently acquired; notwithstanding, also, the undeniable leaning of the present cabine; of Washfogton.

The American Senate has been more than ordinarily outspoken upon the subject of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and the difference which has arisem with this government respecting the interpretation of that convenion. Indeed, the language of such speakers as Mr. Foot, Mr. Soward, and even Mr. Clayton, woulf seem to leave but the alternative of submission to an insolent, and injurious, and unjust demand, or an appeal to arms. We will not for a moment do the American people the injustice of supposing that the Senators we have named are the interpreters of their sent/ments. There are no people more alive to their real interests than our transatiantic neighbors. They may be loud-voiced, but they are proverbially calculating. For the sake of maintaining the Monroe dectrine—a theory which is absolutely scoffed at the Europe, and which no sensitie man in this country would condescent to refuse—the Yankees will country would condescend to refute—the Yankees with hardly put to the hazard their wealthy commerce, the disorganized fleet, and their undisciplined armies. Le

The Peace Conferences.
[Correspondence of London Post.]
Pans, Feb. 20, 1866.

The conference in pacific results is certainly not so decided as it was in Paris immediately after the nominal acceptation by Russia of the American ultimatum. Is diplomatic circles every one anticipates difficulties of a vero serious nature, and the unbending attitude of Englard and France begins to be understood. I believe it will result that Austria has not fully represented to Russia all the demends which England, France, Tarkey and Sartinia comider it necessary to impose. An over-anxiety to bring about peace has induced the diplomacy of Vienns to play fricks; but these are not the cays for concluding treaties independent of public opinion in France and England. It may suit the interests of German Gourts to lorget the sacrifices which the allies have been compelled to make on account of the ambition of a Russian Car, but such losses will not be overlooked by France and England. I must continue to caution your readers against too confident a hope in peace. All depends on Russia. According to what little news we get from St. Petersburg and Obessa, peace is believed in, but German and Russian diplomatists shake their heads, and confine themselves to hopes.

We expect the congress to open on Monday next, but that depends on the 25th. Meanwhile those envoys which have arrived are amusing themselves in the salous of Paris. All the Plempotentiaries who have already arrived in Paris were present last evening at the reception given by Count Waleweki. The honorable Minister proposes giving, on Saturday evening next, in honor of the opening of the reace Conferences, fixed for that day, a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to which the cities of the Emperor yesterday received the Count de Buot-Schauenstein and Count of Carour, presented by the Ministers of their respective courts, and Baron de Brunnow, who was introduced by the Grand Master of the Ceremomonies Count Walewski was present on the ocasion.

PEMALE DIPLOMATS OF RUSSIA IN PARIS.

who was introduced by the Grand Master of the Ceremonnies Count Walewski was present on the cossion.

PEMALE DIPLOMATS OF RUSSIA IN PARIS.

[Correspondence of London News.]

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1856.

There are certain Russian ladies now in Paris with regard to whose movements the telegraph has been silent, out who, it is right you should know, are as actively preparing for the coming diplomatic campaign as any of the recognised plenipotentiaries whose arrival on the scena of action the press has been so careful to chronicle. Indeed, I believe I may say that at the present moment the intrigues of theseladies occupy no inconsiderable share of the attention of the French government.

First on the list comes the notorious Princess Lieven. Next in importance is the Baroness de Seebsch, a daughter of Count Nesselrode. This lady has for a political correspondent at St. Petersburg Madame Lografor, (whose maic en designation was Princess Soutzo,) the wife of the Greek ambassador. The Princess and Baroness have under their immediate orders the following highly efficient and very experienced staff of leminine intriguers, viz.:—Madame Marszil, a Russian lady of Greek origin, posressing large property at toessas.

Madame Marszil, a Russian lady of Greek origin, posressing large property at toessas.

Madame Meyendort, the wife of the Russian Envoy at Berlin.

The Princess Ypsilante, a Greek fauariot, under Rus-

Madame Meyendorf, the wife of the Russian Envoy at Berlin.

The Princess Ypsilante, a Greek fanariot, under Russian protection, and two ladies of the Obreskof family, one of whom is married to a French count and the other of whom is the wife of Prince Jean Soutso, a Greek attache at St. Petersburg.

However high sounding the above names may appear, I can assure you that some of them have long been on the police list of Russian spies in Paris. The present business of these indies is to compare notes of all the information they can pick up in the many political salicors to which they have access, and to endeavor to accertain how far the Emperor Napoleon really means to stand fast by the conditions which it presumed England will insist upon, and what objectious Brunow and orloff may venture to make in the conferences without the visk of breaking off the negetiations, as far at least as France is concerned.

Woman's Rights Agitation in England.
The following is a proof of a petition to both Houses of
Parliament, for which the signatures of women are re-THE HONORAINE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN PARLIAMENT

To THE HONORADIE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. THE PERTIDON OF THE UNDERSIGNED WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, MARRIED AND SINGLE—
Humbly sheweth—That the manifold evils consisted by the present law, by which the property and earnings of the wife are thrown into the absolute power of the humbend, become daily more apparent. That the saferings thereupon ensuing extend over all classes of society. That it might once have been deamed for the middle and upper ranks a comparatively theoretical question, but is so no longer, since married women of education are